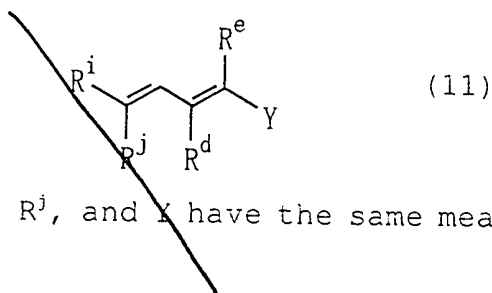
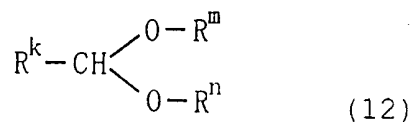


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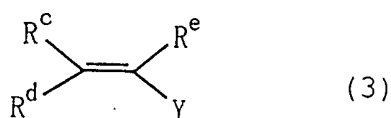


wherein R^d , R^e , R^i , R^j , and Y have the same meanings as defined above.

15. A process for producing an organic compound according to claim 1, wherein (A13) an acetal shown by the following formula (12):



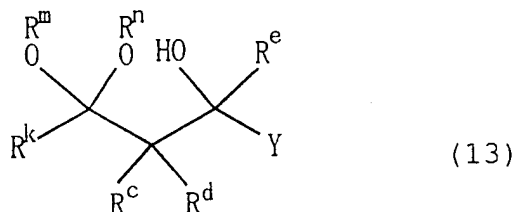
wherein each of R^k , R^m , and R^n is, identical to or different from one another, a hydrogen atom or an organic group, where R^m and R^n may be combined to form a ring with the adjacent two oxygen atoms and the carbon atom indicated in the formula, is allowed to react with (B11) an active olefin shown by the following formula (3):



wherein each of R^c , R^d , and R^e is, identical to or different from one another, a hydrogen atom or an organic group, and Y is an electron attracting group, where R^c , R^d , R^e , and Y may be combined to form a ring with the adjacent carbon atom or carbon-carbon bond, in the presence of molecular oxygen by catalysis of the imide

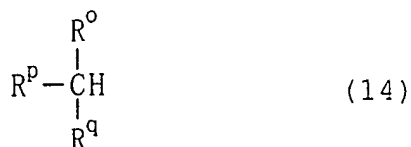
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compound of the formula (1), to yield a β -hydroxyacetal compound shown by the following formula (13):

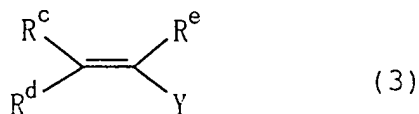


wherein R^c , R^d , R^e , R^k , R^m , R^n , and Y have the same meanings as defined above.

16. A process for producing an organic compound according to claim 1, wherein (A31) a compound having a methine carbon atom and being shown by the following formula (14):



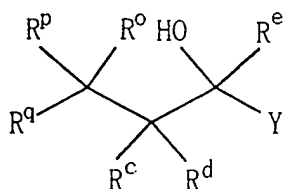
wherein each of R^o , R^p , and R^q is, identical to or different from one another, an organic group, where R^o , R^p , and R^q may be combined to form a ring with the adjacent carbon atom, is allowed to react with (B11) an active olefin shown by the following formula (3):



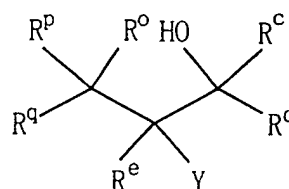
wherein each of R^c , R^d , and R^e is, identical to or different from one another, a hydrogen atom or an organic group; and Y is an electron attracting group, where R^c , R^d , and Y may be

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combined to form a ring with the adjacent carbon atom or carbon-carbon bond,
in the presence of molecular oxygen by catalysis of the imide compound of the formula (1), to yield at least one hydroxy compound selected from the following formulae (15) and (16):



(15)



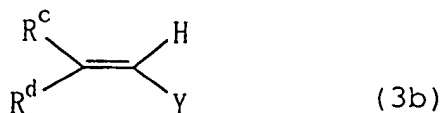
(16)

wherein R^c , R^d , R^e , R^o , R^p , R^q , and Y have the same meanings as defined above.

17. A process for producing an organic compound according to claim 1, wherein (A31) a compound having a methine carbon atom and being shown by the following formula (14):

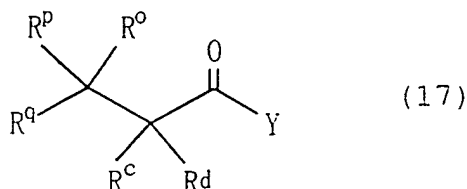


wherein each of R^o , R^p , and R^q is, identical to or different from one another, an organic group, where R^o , R^p , and R^q may be combined to form a ring with the adjacent carbon atom, is allowed to react with (B14) an active olefin shown by the following formula (3b):



wherein each of R^c and R^d is, identical to or different from each other, a hydrogen atom or an organic group; and Y is an electron attracting group, where R^c , R^d , and Y may be combined to form a ring with the adjacent carbon atom or carbon-carbon bond,

in the presence of molecular oxygen by catalysis of the imide compound of the formula (1), to yield a carbonyl compound shown by the following formula (17):



wherein R^c , R^d , R^o , R^p , R^q , and Y have the same meanings as defined above.

18. A process for producing a compound having an electron attracting group, said process comprising the step of allowing (A31) a compound having a methine carbon atom and being shown by the following formula (14):

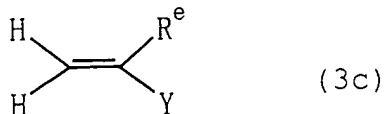


wherein each of R^o , R^p , and R^q is, identical to or different from one another, an organic group, where R^o , R^p , and R^q may be combined to form a ring with the adjacent carbon atom, to react with (B15) an active olefin shown by the following

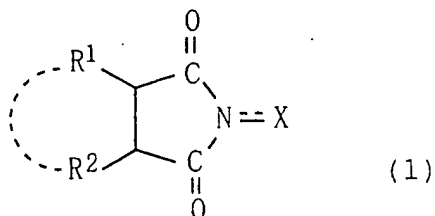
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formula (3c):



wherein R^e is a hydrogen atom or an organic group; and Y is an electron attracting group, in the presence of molecular oxygen by catalysis of an imide compound shown by the following formula (1):

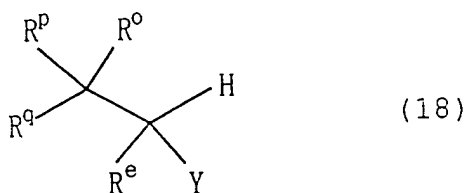


wherein each of R¹ and R² is, identical to or different from each other, a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group, an aryl group, a cycloalkyl group, a hydroxyl group, an alkoxy group, a carboxyl group, an alkoxycarbonyl group, or an acyl group, where R¹ and R² may be combined to form a double bond, or an aromatic or non-aromatic ring; X is an oxygen atom or a hydroxyl group; and one or two N-substituted cyclic imido groups indicated in the formula (1) may be further bonded to said R¹, R², or to the double bond or aromatic or non-aromatic ring formed together by R¹ and R², to yield an organic compound shown by the following formula (18):

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wherein R^e , R^o , R^p , R^q , and Y have the same meanings as defined above.

19. A process for producing an organic compound according to claim 1, wherein (A11) an alcohol shown by the following formula (2):



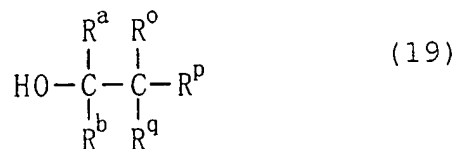
wherein each of R^a and R^b is, identical to or different from each other, a hydrogen atom or an organic group, where R^a and R^b may be combined to form a ring with the adjacent carbon atom, is allowed to react with (B21) a compound having a methine carbon atom and being shown by the following formula (14):



wherein each of R^o , R^p , and R^q is, identical to or different from one another, an organic group, where R^o , R^p , and R^q may be combined to form a ring with the adjacent carbon atom, in the presence of molecular oxygen by catalysis of the imide compound of the formula (1), to yield an alcohol shown by the

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following formula (19):



wherein R^a, R^b, R^o, R^p, and R^q have the same meanings as defined above.

20. A process for producing an organic compound according to claim 1, wherein (A32) a compound having a methine carbon atom and being shown by the following formula (14a):



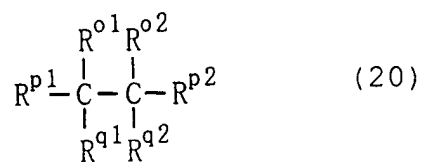
wherein each of R^{o1}, R^{p1} and R^{q1} is, identical to or different from one another, an organic group, where R^{o1}, R^{p1} and R^{q1} may be combined to form a ring with the adjacent carbon atom, is allowed to react with (B22) a compound having a methine carbon atom and being shown by the following formula (14b):



wherein each of R^{o2}, R^{p2} and R^{q2} is, identical to or different from one another, an organic group, where R^{o2}, R^{p2} and R^{q2} may be combined to form a ring with the adjacent carbon atom, in the presence of molecular oxygen by catalysis of the imide compound of the formula (1), to yield a coupling product shown

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by the following formula (20):



wherein $\text{R}^{\text{o}1}$, $\text{R}^{\text{p}1}$, $\text{R}^{\text{q}1}$, $\text{R}^{\text{o}2}$, $\text{R}^{\text{p}2}$ and $\text{R}^{\text{q}2}$ have the same meanings as defined above.

21. A process according to one of claims 1 to 3 and 14 to 20, wherein a metallic compound is used as a co-catalyst.

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